

DAILY EVENING BULLETIN.

VOL. 5---NO. 5.

MAYSVILLE, KY., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1885.

PRICE ONE CENT.

THE MUSIC BEGINS

— O THE TUNE OF —

Low Prices.

J. W. Sparks & Bro

Put on sale their entire stock of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Cloaks, Russian Circulars and Newmarkets at about half the former prices. An early call secures best bargains.

BLANKETS.

BIG Bargains in Blankets! Grey Blankets at 75, 90, \$1.00 and \$1.25 per pair. WHITE Blankets at \$1.25, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50 and 4.50 a pair.

UNDERWEAR.

Men's White Merino Shirts at 25, 35, 40, 45 and 50 cents each, Men's Scarlet Wool Shirts and Drawers at 50, 65, 75, 90 and \$1.00 each; splendid value, Ladies' Merino Vests at 40, 45 and 50 cents each. One thousand yards Canton Flannels at 5, 8, 9 and 10 cents per yard.

NEW STOCK of HOSIERY

Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Jerseys, Caps, Hoods and Nubias now opening at Lower Prices than the Lowest.

J. W. SPARKS & BRO.,

Market Street, Below Second.

WILL POSITIVELY APPEAR

At Washington Opera House,

TUESDAY, December 1.

— ONE NIGHT —

The show of New Features! Something to please everybody.

I. W. BAIRD'S

MAMMOTH

MINSTRELS

and ROYAL HAND-BEL RINGERS, which is now absolutely the strongest show the Greatest show, the Best show before the people of America to-day, making

Two Complete Shows in One!

Watch for the Grand Parade of Baird's God and Silver Cornet Band—Mat Elder, Leader—daily at noon, free to all. Reserved seats on sale at Harry Taylor's.

S. J. DAUGHERTY,

— Designer and dealer in —

MONUMENTS, TABLETS,

Headstones, &c. The largest stock of the latest designs. The best material and work ever offered in this section of the state, at reduced prices. Those wanting work in Granite or Marble are invited to call and see for themselves. Second street, Maysville.

LANE & WORRICK,

Contractors,

ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS

Plans and specifications furnished on reasonable terms and all work satisfactorily and promptly done. Office on Third street, between Wall and Sutton.

WALL & WORTHINGTON,

(GARRETT S. WALL, JR. & L. W. WORTHINGTON)

Attorneys and Counselors at Law,

Will practice in all courts in Mason and adjoining counties and in the Superior Court and Court of Appeals. All collections given prompt attention.

SMITH'S KIDNEY TONIC--TRY IT.

HENDRICKS DEAD

Our Vice President Passes Suddenly and Peacefully Away.

LIKE A GENTLE SLEEP.

WITH HALF CLOSED EYES HE SEES THE GREAT FUTURO.

With No One Near, a Life Which Was Filled With Much of Our Nation's History, Goes Out and Carries with it a Social and Political Tragedy—His Life.



THOMAS ANDREW HENDRICKS, INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 26.—Vice President Hendricks died very suddenly at his residence a few minutes before 5 o'clock. He came home from Chicago early in the week and complained of feeling unwell, but nothing serious was thought of it at the time. He and Mrs. Hendricks attended the reception at the residence of Hon. John J. Cooper, and after he came home he complained of pains in his side and stomach. In the morning he was no better, and his family physician, Dr. Thompson, was called in.

He gave him an emetic and later in the day an injection. Mr. Hendricks stayed in his room all day and the most of the time in bed, although he sat up at frequent intervals.

He received no callers but about 5 o'clock Mrs. Hendricks left his bedside to see a caller for a few minutes in the parlor. She was delayed longer than she expected and when she returned to the room she found that Mr. Hendricks was dead. The end of a busy and eventful life had come peacefully and quietly.

On his face there was no indication of pain or suffering, and his eyes were only half closed, as if in a gentle sleep.

Dr. W. C. Thompson and relatives of the family were immediately sent for. A reporter called about fifteen minutes after Mr. Hendricks had died. There was a scene of much confusion at the house, and it was with the greatest difficulty that any information could be obtained further than that given above. There was nobody in his room when he died, and only Mrs. Hendricks, the servants and a caller in the house. Mrs. Hendricks was almost distracted with grief, and could not restrain her feelings sufficiently to talk.

The house was filled with anxious friends, while a crowd collected around the door, and it was found necessary to refuse them admission. Dr. Woodbury, who came in with Dr. Thompson, says that he is inclined to believe that the vice president's death was caused by some affection of the heart, for had it been apoplexy there would have been some indications of it in the appearance of his face. He complained principally of his stomach in the morning, although there was a nervous twitching of his face.

The news spread through the city like wildfire, and all the fire and other bells in the city were tolled sixty-six times, one stroke for each year of his life. All the newspapers put out bulletins and their offices were crowded with people anxious to learn the particulars. Manifestations of sorrow are universal, as the deceased was personally known to a large number of people, irrespective of party, with whom he was a favorite.

At a meeting of a number of prominent citizens held in the United States district court room a committee consisting of Senator Ben Harrison, W. H. English, Judge W. E. Niblock, Noble C. Butler and Aquilla Jones were appointed to confer with the family and make all the arrangements for the obsequies.

Senator Voorhees and Congressman Holman telegraphed from Washington that the government would be officially represented at the funeral.

It is expected that the funeral will occur on Monday next.

Mr. Hendricks has no family aside from a wife, and is said to be worth a hundred thousand dollars.

Thomas Andrew Hendricks was born in

Muskingum county, Ohio, September 7, 1819. In 1829 his father settled in Shelby county, Indiana. Thomas graduated at South Haver college in 1841, studied law at Chambersburg, Pa., was admitted to the bar there in 1843 and returned to Indiana to practice. In 1848 he was a member of the legislature, and in 1850 a delegate to the state constitutional convention.

From 1851 to 1855 he represented the Indianapolis district in congress, from 1855 to 1859 was commissioner of the general land office and from 1863 to 1869 was a member of the United States senate, in which he was regarded as a leader.

In the Democratic national convention of 1868 in New York, he was strongly supported for the nomination to the presidency. As a candidate for governor of Indiana he was defeated in 1869 and in 1868, but was elected in 1872 for the term ending January 1, 1877. He continued the practice of law until his election as governor.

His nomination for vice president upon the Tilden ticket is well remembered. From that time he remained in the practice of law at Indianapolis, without taking any very active part in public affairs, until he became a delegate to the Democratic National convention at Chicago in 1884, by which he was nominated for the vice presidency.



MRS. THOMAS A. HENDRICKS. Mrs. Hendricks the wife of the vice president, was Miss Eliza C. Morgan before she married Mr. Hendricks in 1845. Her grandfather, Dr. Stephen Wood, was one of the earliest settlers of Hamilton county, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Hendricks have had but one child, a son, who died when three years old.

The President's Action. WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The news of the vice president's death reached this city about 6 o'clock in press bulletins, and the president soon after received a telegram from Wm. H. English, confirming the report. Upon the receipt of this the president's private secretary addressed the following notice to each member of the cabinet:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, Nov. 26. Sir—The president directs me to inform you that the vice president died of paralysis at his home in Indianapolis at 5 o'clock. The members of the cabinet are requested to meet the president at 5:30 o'clock. Very respectfully,

"DANIEL S. LAMONT, "Private Secretary." The cabinet began to assemble almost immediately and other officials began to call at the White House for information as to what was to be done.

The Proclamation, Etc. WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Secretary Bayard, Endicott, Whitney and Lamer and Postmaster General Vilas attended the cabinet meeting. The session did not adjourn until after 11 o'clock, when the following proclamation was issued:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, "WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 26. "To the People of the United States: "Thomas A. Hendricks, vice president of the United States, died at 5 o'clock p. m., at Indianapolis, and it becomes my mournful duty to announce the distressing fact to his fellow-countrymen.

"In respect to the memory and the eminent and varied services of this high official and patriotic public servant, whose long career was so full of usefulness and honor to his state, and to the United States, it is ordered that the national flag be displayed at half mast upon the public buildings of the United States; that the executive mansion and the several executive departments in the city of Washington be closed on the day of the funeral, and draped in mourning for the period of thirty days; that the usual appropriate military and naval honors be rendered, and that on all the legations and consulates of the United States in foreign countries the national flag shall be displayed at half mast on the reception of this order, and the usual emblems of mourning be adopted for thirty days.

"By the President, "GROVER CLEVELAND.

"T. F. BAYARD, "Secretary of State."

"The following self explanatory correspondence was made public immediately after the adjournment of the cabinet:

"INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 26. "To President Cleveland: "Vice President Hendricks died suddenly this afternoon. Disease probably paralysis."

"Wm. H. ENGLISH, "INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 26. "To President Cleveland, Washington: "Mr. Hendricks sent me a message in the afternoon, at which time he was slightly unwell only. He died about 4 p. m. No one being present at the actual moment of his death. Dr. Thompson, his physician, thinks paralysis of the heart occasioned his death, which was wholly unexpected."

"Wm. H. ENGLISH, "EXECUTIVE MANSION, "WASHINGTON, Nov. 26. "Mrs. T. A. Hendricks, Indianapolis, Ind.:

"The sudden and lamentable death of your husband excites my profound sympathy for you in this hour of your great bereavement, and I sincerely mourn the loss of one so lately associated with me in the execution of the people's highest trust, while the nation mourns the loss of an honorable citizen and a faithful public servant."

"GROVER CLEVELAND, "EXECUTIVE MANSION, "WASHINGTON, Nov. 26. "To the Hon. Allison G. McKim, Secretary of the Senate:

"I am affected by the president to inform

you that he has received intelligence of the death of Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, vice president of the United States, and to convey to you his suggestion that you take immediate steps, in conjunction with the house of representatives, to secure a proper representation of congress at the funeral of the deceased. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, DANIEL S. LAMONT, "Private Secretary."

It was decided by the cabinet that the president and members of the cabinet should attend the funeral in a body.

FOUND STRAIGHT.

The Accounts of the Committee Are Correct, and So Adjudged.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27.—The Methodist church extension board heard and adopted the report of its committee appointed to investigate J. W. Price's charges of mismanagement by the board of its funds. The report exonerates the board. It says that not a dollar of the \$2,500,000 collected and disbursed by the board since its foundation in 1834, has been lost or misplaced or unaccounted for, though the number of ministers acting as its agents have never been less than 6,000 and is now about 13,000.

Whatever slight losses have occurred have been through misapplication of the funds after passing beyond the control of the board and into the hands of local churches or their agents.

The committee, without vouching for the correctness of Corresponding Secretary Kynett's judgment in all cases, are unanimous in testifying to his honest, faithful and devoted attention to the welfare of the church and to the special trust committed to his care.

THE FOURTH POOL

Strikers' Attempts to Drive the Miners Out—The Result.

WOODS RUN, Pa., Nov. 27.—All was excitement in the Fourth pool among the miners. An exasperated flotilla of strikers from various points below arrived here, the band playing "Rally Round the Flag Boys." The union men turned out en masse, received their brethren, and together they went to the field of battle, Neil's Mines.

Operator Neil was there with a double-barreled shot gun. Excitement ran high. Many of the strikers appeared to be rather of a desperate character. About one hundred and fifty men are working at Neil's mines and fifty at the Globe.

One hundred of these men were met and ordered peremptorily to return home. Their dinner buckets were taken from them and the contents devoured by the strikers. Several fights ensued, but the men were finally driven from the field. The strikers boarded their craft and started down the river. Another and more serious attack is contemplated on arrival of the strikers' boat leaving Pittsburgh.

THE HIPPODROMERS.

Schaefer, Slosson and Vignaux Will "ucker" New York.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—Schaefer, Slosson and Vignaux have given notice to the management of the late billiard tournament to deduct from their share in the gate receipts \$500, each to be deposited with the New York Clipper for a sweepstake championship tournament, fourteen-inch Balk line game, to take place in New York city between December 15 and February 15.

The tournament is open to the world but any player who wishes to enter must deposit \$500 with the New York Clipper within ten days. The winner is to receive 50 per cent. of the stake money and the net receipts, and a suitable emblem indicative of the championship. Thirty per cent. goes to the second, and twenty to the third.

The tournament will be played to a finish. If any additional entries are received one game between each contestant will be played; otherwise the three named will play two games each, as in the recent tournament.

Mr. and Mrs. Dorsey.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 27.—It has been decided not to examine Mr. and Mrs. Dorsey, charged with the murder of Benj. Burton, and a postponement has been made until next Tuesday. Counsel for the prisoners applied to Judge Wilbur of the supreme court for the privilege of allowing Mrs. Dorsey to see her sister, Miss Burton, who had made such a startling confession, but objection was raised by Attorney General Palmer and sustained by the court, and the request was refused. Persons in a condition to know state that Miss Burton's confession was unsworn and that no promises or threats were made to her. It is not true that either Dorsey or his wife admit their guilt. The story of the confession continues to excite horror and indignation here. The matter is the principal topic of discussion.

Faith Carers.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 27.—The large auditorium of the Third Presbyterian church was well filled at the holiness convention. The time from 10 to 2 o'clock was occupied in explaining the bible grounds for belief in divine healing and how to obtain it. From 12 to 12:30 o'clock the time was devoted to answering questions that had been handed to the chairman. From 2 to 4 p. m. a session was devoted to hearing personal testimony from those who had experienced the divine healing power. From 4 to 5 o'clock was devoted to a consultation of anointing service for those who so desire. This service was held privately in the church parlor. About fifteen of those present availed themselves of the opportunity. The closing services of the convention were held in the Third United Presbyterian church.

THE LAST CUP.

A Gambling Den Burns—Found in the Ruins Roasted.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 27.—Tony Malrange's gambling den and adjoining tenements on Poydras street was destroyed by fire. While the boys were playing in the debris they discovered the body of the man in the ashes, burned beyond recognition.

By a gold ring on his finger, however, he was identified as Edward Murphy, a blacksmith, who returned from Mexico a week ago.

Murphy went on a spree with \$400 in gold on his person, and when he retired to his room was very drunk. Fire did not awaken him, and no one thought to arouse him.

ALPHONSO THE XII

Spain Bows Her Head in Memory of a King.

THERE IS NO SORROW.

HIS REIGN WAS A CHAPTER OF DIRE DISASTER.

The Cabinet Called With Only Two Absentees—Queen Marie Christina Appointed Regent—The Cabinet Resign—The Remains—Foreign.



ALFONSO XII, KING OF SPAIN.

MADRID, Nov. 26.—The dying agonies of King Alfonso lasted almost continually from Monday afternoon until this morning. Throughout Monday night his majesty had a succession of spasmodic fits, which were the result of fear, and the debility caused by his long illness and his inability to retain or assimilate food. Six eminent physicians from Madrid and two local practitioners of El Pardo were in constant attendance.

A general consultation was held Tuesday morning and the physicians decided that their royal patient was in danger of a continuance of the spasms throughout Tuesday, and, indeed, until he should be relieved of his sufferings by death.

It was this prognostication by the doctors which started the rumor that the king was already dead. The gloomy foreboding of the doctors was literally fulfilled. The king suffered intense agony at short intervals.

Early Wednesday morning the attending physicians saw that the end was near and the royal family, the chief officers of state and the cabinet ministers were summoned. All responded in person except the ministers of war and the interior, who were unable to reach El Pardo in time. The papal nuncio was also present, bearing the apostolic benediction of the pope, which he was just in time to give to the dying monarch.

The king died precisely at 8:45 o'clock Wednesday morning.

Premier Canovas forthwith summoned a meeting of the cabinet, and it was held almost immediately, the only absentees being the two ministers above mentioned. The cabinet formally appointed Queen Marie Christina regent of Spain, in accordance with the Spanish law of succession.

In compliance with another provision of the same law, all the members of the cabinet resigned, but they will retain their portfolios and perform the duties of their offices pending the announcement of the regents pleasure.

Alfonso Francisco de Asis de la Concepcion Gregorio, etc., is the eldest son of ex-Queen Isabella II, born Nov. 28, 1857. Few young men but a Spanish king of 28 years would have had so much turmoil crowded into their lives since. While he was a child, Spain, under his mother's reign, rose to take rank among the great powers of Europe. Just as the internal progress of the country was making the most rapid strides, like a flash a great revolution broke out in 1868, which enthroned the queen, causing her to flee with her little family of five children across to France. In Paris and Vienna Alfonso's studies were prosecuted until 1874, when he entered a military academy in England. In 1870 his mother formally abdicated the throne in his favor. The republican forth of government set up at Madrid under Prim, Serrano and others proved unsatisfactory to the people, so on Dec. 29, 1874, Gen. Campos proclaimed Alfonso king of Spain. The young king was just then in Paris, paying his mother a Christmas holiday visit. He immediately laid aside his school books and prepared to return to Spain. He arrived in Madrid Jan. 14, 1875, and was most enthusiastically received. One year later he took command of the troops operating against the Carlists, and subdued the insurrection within a month. He was now received with so much favor that his mother thought it safe to return to Spain, but in less than six months she left for Paris in a post because her son was about to marry against her wishes—the old story. In 1878 Alfonso married his cousin, the Princess Mercedes, but she died five months later. After seventeen months as a widower, he again married, this time Maria Christina, daughter of the late Archduke Charles Ferdinand, of Austria, by whom he has had two daughters, which would have pleased him more had they been sons. Some time ago the queen packed up her trunks and started for her mother's home in Austria, and the gossips had it that it was owing to the gayness of her husband. At any rate he overtook her before she had crossed the border into France, a reconciliation was effected, resulting in Alfonso being more domesticated since.